THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For twelve months,	$8 00

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer.

"I was in the hospital as nurse, for a long time," said he, "and assisted in taking off limbs and dressing all sorts of wounds, but the hardest thing I ever did was to take my thumb off a man's leg."

"Ah!" said I, "how was that?" Then he told me.

"It was a young man, who had a severe wound in the thigh. The ball had passed completely through, and amputation was necessary. The limb was cut off close to the body, the arteries taken up, and he appeared to be doing well. Subsequently, one of the small arteries sloughed off. An incision was made, and it was again taken up. 'It is well it was not the main artery,' said the surgeon, as he performed the operation, 'he might have bled to death before we could have taken it up.' But Charley got on finely and was a favorite with us all.

I was passing through the ward one night about midnight, when suddenly, as I was passing Charley's bed he spoke to me: "H——, my leg is bleeding again." I threw back the bed clothes, and the blood spirted in the air. The main artery had sloughed off.

Fortunately, I knew just what to do, and in an instant I had pressed my thumb on the place and stopped the bleeding.—It was so close to the body that there was barely room for my thumb; but succeeded in keeping it there and arousing one of the convalescents, sent him for the surgeon, who came in on the run. "I am so thankful, H——," said he as he saw me, "that you were up and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death before I could have got here."

But on examination in the case, he looked exceedingly serious and sent out for other surgeons. All came who were within reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, and if I moved it he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up. There was no way to save his life.

Poor Charley! He was very calm when they told him, and requested that his brother, who was in the same hospital, might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood, and by the pressure of my thumb kept up the life of Charley, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for me to be in, to feel that I had the life of a fellow mortal in my hands, as it were, and stranger yet, to feel that an act of mine must cause their life to depart. Loving the poor fellow as I did, it was a hard thought: but there was no alternative.

The last words were spoken, Charley had arranged all his business affairs, and sent tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes more than once, as I listened to those parting words. All were said and he turned to me: "Now H——, guess you had better take off your thumb." "O, Charley! how can I?" I said. "But it must be, you know," he replied, cheerfully—"I thank you very much for your kindness, and now, good bye."

He turned away his head, I raised my thumb, once more the life current gushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charley was dead.

SELLING A COLONEL.

There is an inate spirit of reckless deviltment amongst our "soldier boys" that is often amusingly illustrated, and not unfrequently, at the expense of the officers, of which the following is a pretty fair sample. But we will let the victim, Col. C——tt, tell it his own way, having a keen relish for a joke, even at his own expense:

"Shortly after reaching Port Hudson," says the Colonel, "I selected my own encampment, and established my headquarters on the road leading to Clinton. One of the boys for want of better employment, executed a very neat sign board, in large letters, "Headquarters, —th Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, R. H. C——tt, Commanding," and nailed it to a tree, facing the road. My attention was first called by seeing people stop in passing to read it, and ordered it to be taken down.—Missing it a day or two afterward, I supposed my order had been obeyed, and thought no more of the matter until rather unpleasantly reminded of it. I was sitting one evening in front of my tent, in company with some brother officers, when a lean, lank specimen of the country gentleman rode up, dismounting and hitching his critter, approached the crowd and inquired:

"Is any of you gentlemen Col. C——tt?"

"That is my name, sir."

"Well, Colonel, I came to see if you was ready to pay for them chickens?"

"Chickens! I presume you are mistaken, sir."

"Nary time, Colonel; and you'll save trouble if you'll pay up."

"But, my friend, I never bought any chickens from you."

"Well, I did'nt say you bought 'em, Colonel; but you can't say you didn't get 'em.

"But I do say I didn't get them! Never saw you in my——"

"Easy, Colonel, easy! I'll leave it to those gentlemen: Ain't this your sign board?" handing it from the breast of his overcoat.

"Admitted, sir; what then?"

"Ain't this your name on it?"

"Well, what then?"

"Well, just this: last night when me and my old woman went to bed, there were about 32 hens besides the old rooster, in the hen house, and when we got up this morning, and then it was nigh sun up, for we waited for the old rooster to crow for day, there was nary darned chicken on the place, but this here sign board was stuck up on the hen house door; and as it's got your name on it, why it stands to reason you tuck the chickens."

Amid a perfect roar from my companions, I paid up. The old fellow counted his money and handed me the confounded sign board as my receipt. Mounting his horse, he started off, but turning in his saddle, he drawled out—

"Good-bye, Colonel! when you come again leave the old rooster and the settin hens, and don't forget your sign."

Point Coupee Echo.

NOT A STRAGGLER.

On the morning after the great battle of Manassas Plains, Sergeant ——, of Co. A, 16th Mississippi Regiment, being barefooted, straggled off from his command, traversing the battle field in pursuit of a pair of shoes which some frightened Yankee might have thrown away in his flight. After looking for a long time in vain, he at last saw a pretty good pair on the pedal extremities of a dead Yankee. He sat down at the feet of the dead Yankee, pulled off his shoes and put them on his own feet. Admiring the fit, and complimenting himself upon this addition to his marching abilities, he arose, and with knapsack on his back and gun in his hand, was about starting to overtake his regiment, when he observed coming towards him a small squadron of cavalry, all of whom, as it was drizzling rain, were wrapped in their large rubber or oil-cloth overcoats. It will be remembered that the cavalry are frequently assigned to the duty of picking up the stragglers, and hence there is no good feeling between the infantry and cavalry. As they approached Sergeant ——, the foremost one asked: "What are you doing here, sir, away from your command?"

"That's none of your business," answered the Sergeant.

"You are a straggler, sir, and deserve the severest punishment."

"It's a lie, sir—I am not a straggler—I only left my regiment a few minutes ago, to hunt me a pair of shoes. I went all through the fight yesterday, and that's more than you can say—for where were you yesterday when Gen. Smart wanted your cavalry to charge the Yankees after we put 'em running? You were lying back in the pine thickets and could not be found; but to-day, when there's no danger, you can come out and charge other men with straggling."

The cavalry man, instead of getting mad, seemed to enjoy this raking over from the plucky little Sergeant, and as he rode on, laughed heartily at it. As the squadron was filing nearly past the Sergeant, one of them remarked. "Do you know who you are talking to?"

"Yes—to a cowardly Virginia cavalry man."

"No—that's General Lee."

"What!"

"And the staff."

"Thunderation!" With this exclamation the Sergeant pulled off his hat, and re-adjusting it over his eyes, struck a *double quick* on the straightest line for his regiment.—*Paulding Clarion.*

From the Wadesboro' Argus.

"Conscience, sir, it is an unparliamentary word!"

"Conscience," it has too long been ignored. Had the "still small voice," the voice of God, been heeded in our legislative halls, National and State, in the time now gone by—had the people, in the selection of their representatives and rulers, been guided by the voice of Conscience, instead of the mad dictates of party spirit—a spirit generated by the Evil One—we, as a people, might have been happy and prosperous to-day. It has been the crying sin of the American people, North and South, that they have been influenced by a desire to promote the success of party, rather than the country. To such extent has this been the case, that both people and politicians had become conscienceless. It mattered not whether a man was an infidel, a scorner—profane—impious—drunken—no matter what—so he could be made available. The worse his character, the greater the recommendation; for, an honest, upright man, could never consent to do the dirty work he was expected and elected to do, to reward the most noisy and prominent and worthless of his constituents. For all the evil accomplished by unprincipled, heartless, and conscienceless representatives, under the old *regime*, the people are responsible, and they are, to-day, reaping the reward of their mad devotion to party instead of principle.

The examples set by rulers and representatives, have filled the whole country with drunkards, profane swearers, infidels, gamblers, Sabbath breakers, scoffers, despisers of sacred things. The people have become conscienceless. The still small voice has been so long unheeded, that it has ceased its monitions, and left men, unchecked, to follow the vent of their evil inclinations, reckless of all save the acquisition of money.

Conscience! not only is it an unparliamentary word, but it appears, in these latter days, to have become obsolete. Where will you find a man with a conscience, now a days?

Does that man possess a conscience who sells and receives sixty dollars a barrel for flour, the product of his own farm?

Has that man a conscience who pays ninety cents a pound for bacon for speculation?

Representatives of the people, under the old *regime*, robbed the Government in every conceivable way. They took bribes for their votes—voting for trumped up claims, which they knew had no existence in law or equity—the most bare faced frauds upon government and people, sworn to by men of straw, having no existence save upon paper, and they again swore to and bolstered up by oaths as false as hell itself, have, by the votes of conscienceless men, fitly representing the party that elected them, been forced through Congress, and thus millions of dollars have been filched from the Treasury which have found their way into the pockets of Speculators and speculating representatives.

But what has this to do with the present state of things? It has much to do with it. Is the leaven of good example contagious? So is the leaven of rascality! As are the rulers and representatives of a people, so are the people represented. "Righteousness exalteth a nation!" but sin is a reproach to any people. Conscienceless people and conscienceless rulers and representatives. Righteous people and righteous rulers and representatives. We contend that much of the sin, and shame, and reproach—most of the evil habits of the people of North America, in which they are buried, are due to the examples set in high places, and that the people who suffered their election are responsible for the evils resulting. Whence came the infernal spirit of speculation which now pervades the land? True there have always been speculators. The Devil was the first Speculator, and all his followers are more or less tinctured with the virus. But, now, it exists everywhere. There is a general desire to take advantage, which pervades nearly all classes—*professing* Christians not exempted. We assert that the cause is, primarily, found in the examples of Rulers and Representatives—that the old United Congress was, and is, the most corrupt body that ever met to legislate for any people, and that the ease, and certainty, and success, with which speculations, at first, and wholesale robberies at last, were perpetrated, in the name of law, are the ground work of the spirit of speculation now so rife among the people.

Example is contagious. How essential, then, is it, to our well being as a nation, that the examples set in high places, should be such as the people could imitate with advantage, and God approve. We are speaking of the past, for our benefit in the present and in the future. Nevertheless, we will say, that we have no allusion to Confederate authorities—rulers or representatives. So far as we know, they are blameless in all these respects. Certain it is, that the Seventh District, at least, is fortunate in the choice of a representative, for he is the soul of honor,—irreproachable in name and character, an honor to the District and a credit to his constituents.

Fall in Gold and Bank Notes.—Richmond, April 27.—Gold was heavy to-day at a decline of 50 a 75 cents. The premium on Bank Notes was decidedly lower.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN OHIO—A BUTTERNUT PRESENTATION.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio and is making speeches through the State. He addressed a mass meeting at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, a few days since. The Democracy turned out very strong, with flags, cannon, music, &c. Mr. V. addressed them in a speech denouncing Lincoln's Administration [illegible] it. During his address he gave [illegible] to the people to swallow:

[illegible] of last December, when from the [illegible] Convention came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the National Congress and be obedient to the Constitution and the laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President on that day rejected the proposition, and the damning evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph; [series bear, bear] but there is an obligation of secrecy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public. The day after the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg, under the belief that Richmond was to fall, and thus end the rebellion. The day previous Abraham Lincoln rejected all propositions to return, over his own signature; and the day after the hopes of the blind man in the White House were dissipated in the defeat at Fredericksburg and the loss of 20,000 of our sons and brothers. He could have entertained the proposition on the 16th of December, but he heedlessly and wickedly drove away all overtures. The question now arises, who has refused terms of peace or war? The Administration party—the Abolitionists.

Before Mr. Vallandigham took his seat Mr. Green, of the Vincennes Sun, stepped on the platform and presented to Mr. Vallandigham a box, inside of which was a string of handsomely polished butternuts, interwoven by evergreen, and red, white and blue ribbons. Mr. Green said he had been deputed by the citizens of Hampton to present that memento to the valiant champion of the great and growing element of this country.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees addressed the meeting. The meeting did not adjourn until after six o'clock. The attendance is variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, the majority of whom stood the seven hours of the meeting, shoulder to shoulder in the park, without faltering the slightest, or showing the least evidence of fatigue.

The meeting was exceedingly orderly and peaceful although enthusiastic in feeling and sentiment. The devotion of the people to Mr. Vallandigham was astonishing; even the small children on the [illegible], in every portion of the town, greeted the passer by with "Hurrah for Vallandigham." The ladies thronged around him, and, grasping his hand, bid him God speed. The meeting will be remembered as one of the most demonstrative gatherings ever held in this State.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The following remarks of the Fayetteville Observer on this subject, are important. If the whole revenue of the State, or even a considerable portion of it should be paid in the uncurrent notes referred to, the Treasurer will be greatly embarrassed and State credit may be injured. We have reason to believe that this subject has already engaged the attention of Mr. Worth, and we feel sure that he will do all that can be done to preserve the State credit; but we concur with the Observer that the solution of this difficulty will not be easy, and that "it is possible that this state of things may render a called session of the Legislature necessary." This difficulty does not really result from the financial plans or operations of our own State, but is to be traced to the action of Congress in relation to Confederate currency. The Convention and the Legislature took it for granted that all the issues of the Confederate government would be current. They could not foresee or suppose that that government would take any step which would give to any portion of its currency such a character as would incline the public generally to refuse it:

Confederate Treasury Notes.—Yesterday was the last day on which the 8 per cent. Treasury Notes could be funded in bonds bearing that rate of interest. Hereafter, and until the 1st day of August next, they may be founded in 7 per cent. bonds. After that time they are not fundable at any rate of interest, and consequently those who have any of them on hand after that date will find them unavailable till the period of payment fixed on their face, viz: "Six months after the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace." This is an important fact which should not be lost sight of. It is very certain that, being neither fundable nor redeemable, they will be uncurrent after the 1st of August next, except only for payments to the Confederate government.

Perhaps we ought to qualify this remark.—By the ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, 26th February, 1862, all the revenue officers of this State were very properly required to receive any Treasury notes issued by the Confederate States. But at that time neither the Convention nor any body else imagined that the Confederate Congress would pass an act violating the faith of the Government by limiting the time during which the notes should be fundable, such an act was passed on the 23d ult. Now what is to be done? If the Ordinance of our Convention be suffered to remain in force till next fall, when our State taxes are collectable, these unfundable and uncurrent notes will be sought after and the whole revenue of the State may be paid with them. The State, not having any thing to pay to the Confederate government, will not be able to use them, and will consequently be straitened for the means to meet its own obligations. It is possible that this state of things may render a called session of our Legislature necessary. The Legislature of Virginia, which was in session when Congress passed the unfortunate act of March 26th immediately guarded against the danger of having her revenue paid in such uncurrent funds, by passing an act requiring the revenue officers to receive only such Confederate notes as are issued on and after 1st April, 1863.—This is a measure of safety to that State, but it is one which necessarily co-operates with Congress in discrediting the old issues which the holders may not have funded by the 1st of August next. Our Legislature had adjourned before the act of Congress was passed; and of course left the Ordinance of the Convention in force. Can anybody suggest any other or less expensive remedy for this dilemma than the convening of our Legislature?

This is but the beginning of the evils of that law. We fear its effects upon the character & credit of the Confederacy will long be injuriously felt.

It may be important to state the substance of the provisions relative to funding Confederate notes, which persons will do well to preserve for future reference:

The act of March 23d, provides that all non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to Dec. 1st, 1862, may be fundable in 3 per cent. bonds till 22d April, 1863, then in 7 per cent—bonds till August 1st, 1863, after which they shall not be fundable at all.

All non-interest bearing notes, dated after December 1st 1862, and before April 6th, 1863, are fundable after Aug. 1st, 1863, in 4 per cent. bonds.

Treasury notes dated on or after April 6th, 1863, are fundable in 6 per cent. bonds for one year after the date printed across the face of them."

INTERESTING SCENE.

An army correspondent of a Northern paper says that the following interesting scene took place in the Army of the Potomac not long since:

A chaplain wanted a horse, and without much ceremony, took one belonging to a Virginia farmer; but his possession of the property was very brief, as the following conversation shows:

As the chaplain rode into the presence of his senior officer, the latter asked, "Where did you get that horse?"

Chaplain answers, "Down on the road there."

The officer remarks, "You had better take him back again."

The chaplain expostulates, and says, "Why, Jesus Christ, when he was on earth, took an ass from his owner whereon to ride into Jerusalem."

The officer wrathily replies, "You are not Jesus Christ; that animal is not an ass; you are not on your way to Jerusalem; and the sooner you restore that horse to his owner, the better it will be for you."

The Roll of Honor.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. James Arahen, Rutherford County, sells his corn at $1 per bushel to soldiers' families, and others who are needy. "If they have the money, it is well; if not, they get it anyhow. He will not let the speculators have it at any price!"

Mr. William G. Price, of the same county, makes shoes at 50 cents per pair, and will have no more, though he himself is in humble circumstances, has a large family, and pays $3 or $4 per bushel for corn.

Mrs. E. Huffman, of Alamance County, sells bacon at 50 cents per pound, while her neighbors are selling at one dollar. She has in the army a husband and four brothers, each of whom she furnishes with clothing and other necessaries.

Dr. Wesley Hartsfield, of this County, sells bacon at 50 cents per pound to the indigent families of soldiers, and corn at $2 per bushel, refusing to sell at higher prices to speculators.

Raleigh Standard.

THE $15,000,000 BONDS.—Many persons do not understand the cause of the high prices which these bonds command as compared with those of the $100,000,000 loan. The former are now quoted at $177, while the latter sell for $110. The cause is somewhat similar to that which makes the difference in price between the old and new issues of our North Carolina bonds. The export duties on cotton cannot be paid in Confederate notes, as any one may see by the conditions on their face. They must be paid in gold or silver or the coupons of these $15,000,000 bonds. These latter are therefore sought after by blockade runners as eagerly as specie, and prices have run up accordingly. Except for speculating purposes, they are no better than the bonds of the $100,000,000 loan.

Fayetteville Observer.

DIED IN NORTHERN HOSPITALS.—Some months ago, says the Richmond Whig, Mr. Crocker, Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office, made out a list of Northern prisoners who had died in Southern hospitals, and forwarded to the United States authorities. In return for this courtesy, Mr. Crocker has been furnished with a list of the Confederates who have died in Northern hospitals. The list is a large one, embracing three thousand or more names. It has been decided to classify the names according to the States, and then to publish them in the papers of the several States. Meantime, the list is open to inspection at the Army Intelligence Office.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able. We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the seventieth gate from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night.

E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE WAR.

The Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, Member of Parliament for the Northern division of Lancashire, recently paid a visit to the Confederacy, and went southwards as far as Charleston. On his return to England Lord Hartington received at the hands of Lord Palmerston an official appointment as one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and in conformity with the uniform custom of England, which demands that Members of Parliament accepting office under the crown should vacate their seats and seek re-election from their constituents, Lord Hartington betook himself to Lancashire for this purpose. We append the speech which he made upon this occasion of his re-election, without opposition, to his former seat. The testimony of Lord Hartington on behalf of the Confederacy is the more valuable as according to the strictest abet of their religion he has been brought up an abolitionist. His uncle and aunt are the Earl of Carlisle and the dowager Duchess of Sutherland, two of the most inveterate votaries of the Exeter Hall school.

From the London Times, March 26.

The re-election of the Marquis of Hartington—it will be recollected that this is the English gentleman whose name, according to President Lincoln, rhymes with that of Mrs. Partington, who lately went down to Richmond, and who on his return had the *emeute* at a party given in one of the Fifth Avenue mansions in New York—as one of the members for the northern division of the county of Lancashire, took place in the Shire Hall, at Lancaster, on Monday.

After the declaration of his election the Marquis made a speech, in which he said: It has been said that, in the few remarks which I made at Preston the other day, I took a rather gloomy view of the state of things I have seen in America. I am afraid that I do take rather a gloomy view of those events, but I am also afraid that facts justify me in doing so. I do not know whence I am to look for peace in America. I cannot look for peace to come from the Southern Confederacy. I spent a short time in the Southern Confederacy, and the result of my observation—not the result of conversation with a few politicians, nor what I had read in violent articles in interested political papers, but in information gathered in the calm conviction of the people of that country, as expressed in their daily conversation, lives and conduct—led me to suppose that they will never, under any circumstances, return to that Union they have learned so cordially to detest.

I have seen men who have spent their whole lives in affluent circumstances and in rural pursuits, men who have led quiet and peaceable lives—I have seen them serving as privates in regiments of their State, serving, badly clothed, badly fed, perhaps hardly with shoes upon their feet; but, in spite of their previous education and peaceful habits, these men are as savage and as bloodthirsty as if they had been trained up from their very youth to delight in war. I have seen men who have lived all their lives in poverty who you would say had nothing to lose and nothing to gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have joined with as much readiness as those who had the ranks of the army—I have seen these men in their camps as cheerful as possible, and asking for nothing but again to be led to battle with the enemy. This is not confined alone to the men, but the women in the Confederate States appear to have changed their very nature. They scarcely stop to mourn their relations and friends deceased; but they urge on the survivors, and would refuse to own them if they should hesitate, for a moment, to follow the footsteps of those who had gone before them.

I say such a people, animated with such a feeling—call it, if you like, patriotism or bloodthirsty ferocity—I say this is not a people who are going to give in. They will fight and bleed, and will accept no compromise—they will fight to the very last. Their terms are clear and simple enough—they ask that every Northern man shall withdraw from Southern soil—and until that object is gained they will continue to fight. They may be exterminated, driven from their cities, the enemy may occupy their strongest positions and have possession of their rivers, but they will not come back into the Union. It is possible they may be exterminated; but I do not think the circumstances of the war give us any reason to suppose the North will be so far successful. It is not impossible that North America will fight almost to desperation to prevent the dissolution of such a magnificent future as they hoped for, because they have not yet realized the fact that they are beaten. They have not felt as the Southerners the horrors of war at home. The war has been conducted upon Southern and not upon Northern soil.

In the great cities of the United States trade is as flourishing as ever; they have as much money and as many luxuries. The man who join the war are not so much missed as in the South. The defeats they have suffered they attribute to want of capacity in their Generals, or the mal-administration of their Government. There is a party in the North favorable to the success of the South, and who have co-operated cordially with them, and now, in the reverses of the North, are beginning to speak more openly for peace. There is

such a party, but I do not fall back upon it. There is, too, a party for whom I have the highest respect in the United States, who love and revere the Union, but who love and revere more the Constitution under which that Union formerly existed, and who are much more attached to their own States than to the Union generally. They wish to carry on the war for the restoration of the Union, and to carry it on under the Constitution, but they do not wish to see the privileges of their separate States swallowed up by the great central Government at Washington.

But I do not believe that if this party were in power they would be able to carry on efficiently a war so gigantic as that now being waged. I believe the only chance is by placing an almost despotic authority in the Government. The question is whether the Democratic party will yield up their State rights, or whether the other party will give up their centralizing efforts. That question, I think, will soon be ended. There is the conscript law, which was passed, which affects all State rights and all State privileges. If the States and the constitutional party in the States will stand by the law, the war will be indefinitely prolonged; but if they think the time has now come to make a stand for constitutional principles, I think the Government will not be able to raise the men required for the war much longer, and that the issue will be within a reasonable time.

For the Press.

General Military Hospital,
Wilson, N. C., April 25, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me space in your columns to offer thanks for the following donations to this Hospital. They have been recently received, and the sick and wounded under my charge offer their grateful acknowledgements for these patriotic contributions to the needy:

Forsyth Ladies' Relief Association, $25; Salem friends, cash and sundries, $10; Mr. Fries, of Salem, $5; W. W. Doub, Esq., $4; Mr Doub, Sr., 1 bushel fruit, 1 pr. socks, cash $5; Mr. W. Flynt, 1 quilt, counterpane, and 1 bottle of wine; Miss Mary Zevely, 2 blankets; Mrs. T. Vogler, potatoes and sausage; Mrs. Shaffner, half bushel potatoes; J. Boner, Esq., dried fruit; Mrs. Shober, vermicelli; Mrs. Fries, butter, potatoes, one bottle wine; Mrs. Clewel, book; Miss Stauber, books, and cash $5; Mr L. Pfohl, books; Mr. B. Turner, one bacon ham, 2 doz. eggs, half bushel dried fruit; H. J. Hauser, Esq, one bacon ham, 2 dozen eggs, half bushel dried fruit; Mrs. Douthitt, half bushel dried fruit; Mrs. Lemly, lard and books; Mr. Lehman, $5; Mr. Mock, $3; Mr. Glenn, $5; E. Transou, Esq, $4, half bushel dried fruit.

There are other donations from the patriotic citizens of the county of Forsyth, unaccompanied by any names.

Donations from Citizens of Clemmonsville.

Miss Martha Conrad, 2 pr. socks; Mr. C. W. Moss, 1 bottle wine, 1 book; Mrs. E. E. Wharton, books, tracts, eggs and dried fruit; Mrs. A. A. Moss, 1 bottle wine, butter, dried fruit; Mrs. Thos. D. Cooper, 1 bottle wine, [illegible] Rominger, linen bandages; Mrs Wm. Miller, 1 peck dried fruit; Mrs. B. C. Douthitt, linen bandages; Mr. E. D. Hampton, $10; W. B. Hampton, Esq., $5; J. P. Honeycutt, $1; W. H. Puryear, $1; Rev. S. H. Farabee, $1.

Miss Fanny Stedman, of Winston, $1; Miss Eliza Stedman, $1.

Yours truly,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., in charge of Hospital.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body which convened at Columbia, S. C., were of considerable interest on the 29th. After organization, the election of officers, and the adoption of a constitution, Mr. Sterling, of North Carolina, as chairman of a committee, submitted a report mainly on text books. Not meeting with full concurrence, it was recommitted, with instructions. Delegates were called upon in the order of States for information on text books.—Many valuable and encouraging facts were stated, by which it appears that several text books have already been published in North Carolina; that others await publication in that State and Virginia, and that others are partially prepared and under way.

The Association adjourned on the 29th ult.; to meet on the first Wednesday in September, at Atlanta, Georgia.

Northern News.—Richmond, April 28.—Northern dates of the 21st inst., have been received.

Gen. Hooker has issued an order regulating the action of regiments whose terms of service will soon expire. Regiments re-enlisting will have furloughs, and those declining in a body will be mustered out.

Large Union demonstrations have been held in Baltimore and New York. Gen. Scott presiding at the last. Among the speakers were Van Buren and Dickinson.

The Legislature of New York have appropriated one million of dollars to defend the harbor of the city.

A telegram from St Louis, April 20, claims that the rebels were defeated at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 19th inst.

One of the rioters at Danville, Indiana, had been removed to Georgetown, where a force was organized to resist his arrest by the military authorities. Several leading democrats from the adjoining counties had gone there to counsel submission.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the Herald says that the blockade at Charleston will be kept up with renewed vigor, and the number of vessels on this duty will be augmented.

Earl Russell decides that the United States have no right to seize vessels bona fide bound from Great Britain to Matamoras, or vice versa, unless they attempt to touch at blockaded ports, or are carrying contraband articles to the Confederate States.

Shameful.—The Senate postponed the bill increasing the pay of soldiers till next session, while the salaries of clerks and others in Richmond have been increased.

GEN. HILL TO HIS TROOPS.

Head Qrs. Department N. C.,
Goldsboro', April 24th, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 8.

The Department Commander returns his heart-felt thanks to the troops, under his command, for their courage in battle, patient endurance on long fatiguing marches in the cold and wet, for their vigilance on duty, and uniform good behavior every where. Unlike the rascally Yankees, you have protected private property, and no depredations have been committed, except in a few instances by the 25th N. C. Regiment. It is to be hoped that this brave Regiment will leave off this low Yankee practice, and will behave as well on the march, as it has always done on the battle field.

Some twenty Cavalry men, under Lieut. Beard, behaved badly in presence of the Yankees, and the same is charged against Capt Nicholl's Company of Cavalry. All the rest of the troops behaved most handsomely.

Soldiers! with forces inferior to the Yankees, you drove them into their rat holes in Newbern and Washington. You held the latter place in close siege for sixteen days. With light field guns, you whipped the four gun boats in the harbor at Washington, disabling two of them, and driving the poor poltroon Renshaw, U. S. Navy, under shelter of an Island.—With some half a dozen field pieces, you kept back nine gunboats from coming to the relief of their afflicted consorts. The relieving force of seven thousand men, you whipped so easily as to think the battle was but a skirmish, and were preparing for the real contest when you learned that the foe had slipped off in the darkness of the night, blockading the road behind him, so that a dog, or a sneaking exempt could not crawl through. If you failed to accomplish greater things, the fault was not yours.

How much better is it thus to deserve the thanks of the country by your courage and patience, than to skulk at home as the cowardly exempts do. Some of these poor dogs have hired substitutes, as though money could pay the service every man owes his country. Others claim to own twenty negroes, and with justice might claim to be masters of an infinite amount of cowardice. Others are stuffy squires, bless their dignified souls! Others are warlike militia officers, and their Regiments cannot dispense with such models of military skill and valor.

And such noble regiments they have! Three field officers, four staff officers, ten Captains, thirty Lieutenants and one private, with a misery in his bowels. Some are pill and syringe gentlemen, and have done their share of killing at home. Some are kindly making shoes for the army, and generously give them to the poor soldiers, only asking two months pay.—Some are too sweet and delicate for any thing but fancy duty: the sight of blood is unpleasant, and the roar of cannon shocks their sensibilities.

When our independence is won, the most trifling soldier in the ranks, will be more respected, as he is now more respectable, than an army of these skulking exempts.

D. H. HILL,
Major Gen'l.

SALARIES OF OFFICIALS.

The *Examiner* is nothing more than just in the following reflections:

At the close of the summer session of Congress, the clerks of the departments united their forces in a "lobby" of which Washington in its palmy days might have been proud, to procure an increase of fifty per cent. on their salaries. As they are mostly the relatives or proteges of members, they easily succeeded; and from that hour began the great decline in Confederate currency. Congress had made an official declaration of its depreciation, and the additional half million per annum, cost the country twenty-five million in three days by the effect of that action on the money market.

It was supposed, however, that the clerks were satisfied. But their appetite was only whetted. A new bill is ready for the last days of this winter session. We hope it will not ride through so easily. Let members recollect that they are soon to meet their constituents. Let them compare the salary of the cheapest clerk in Richmond with the pay of the soldier, the lieutenant, the captain in the field. Let them contrast the work done and hardship endured by the one, with the work done and hardship endured by the other, and say if they can ask their constituents, in the army or out of it, for another vote after the passage of this new bill of clerkly salary now in preparation.

An athletic man gets fifteen hundred dollars for sitting at his desk six hours in the day and sometimes signing a passport. He says that prices are so high that he cannot live and support a family on such pay. That he cannot live in luxury now with that money, is true; but that he can live with frugality, is proven by the fact that the clerks of merchants, many lawyers, many doctors, and nearly all mechanics, whose tasks require much more intelligence and are twenty times as onerous, do actually live in Richmond on less money. The salaries of Government clerks are not equal to what they were once; they must curtail the expense they have been accustomed to; but is not the burden of the war heavy on every class of citizens? Are the holders of easy and gentlemanlike offices the only persons who shall be preserved against the general suffering? Is not the presumption of their demand most absurd?

In the United States, the salaries of all office-holders were cut down one-third in the beginning of the war. In all countries it is the rule to curtail Government salaries in time of war. Here, not only is the salary untouched, but it is guarded against that depreciation of the currency, which is felt by every other thing.

French Soldiers in Marching Order.—The precautions taken to prevent our catching cold, and to insure our comfort and health, I thought then, and know now excessive. In the first place, if the weather were chilly, we were obliged to march in close order for warmth.—As the day grew warmer, the ranks were opened so that we should not be incommoded by dust and perspiration. As soon as we began to perspire, delirious sergeants, captains and lieutenants trotted about our columns, shouting to the men to button up their coats if they open them, and diminishing the quickness of our steps as we approached the halt, and when we did arrive at the halt; woe to the wretched soldier who did touch water until he received orders to do so. "Eat bread." "Eat a few mouthfuls of bread before you drink." "Rinse your mouth well out before you swallow a mouthful of water." "Sit on your packs, and not on the ground." "You, sir, two days salle de police for lying down in the shade. Do you think we can carry ever and then [illegible] about with us? Up with you. And you there, exposing your chest to the cold air. You'll be writhing like a corkscrew presently." when we arrived at our destination the bustle and hurry scurry was greater. First duties over and soup eaten, the officers seem possessed; they stormed and shouted at the sign of a particle of dust or mud upon a shoe; they caused the trowsers to be turned up to see that there were no damp feet; doctors flew about enquiring after sore heels; captains grew red in the face, and threatened prisons, dungeons, and even shooting and cutting into a million of pieces, in their anxiety to see everything orderly and comfortable.—Before sunset, whether it is bivouac or village, the regiment was as quiet as a church. Next morning everybody awoke refreshed, and rather inclined for a march than otherwise.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

The 13th Volume.

This week we enter upon the 13th volume of the People's Press, and tender our acknowledgments for the many favers received at the hands of an indulgent public, hoping that the close of the volume just commenced may find us all still in the land of the living, and again in the enjoyment of peace, happiness and prosperity.

Politics, for the present, have been laid aside, but we cannot forbear to remind our readers again that the present state of the affairs of our country was predicted by the Press; the people were warned in time to change their course of policy and thereby possibly avert the calamity now upon the country, but all in vain. It really seems to us, we, as a nation, have "sown the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind." Patriotism was swallowed up by party, and here we are! The people—the masses—are honest, but no doubt have been deceived and misled by designing politicians, and many of them are now repenting of their past political sins in sackcloth and ashes, determined to be led no longer by political tricksters, but do their own thinking, as well as voting, in future. So mote it be.

Our subscription list, steadily on the increase, since we commenced the publication of the Press, has increased rapidly since the commencement of the war, and the "cry is still they come;" notwithstanding we were compelled, in self-defence, to increase the subscription price one-third. There is no money in the Press at three dollars, and it would have been a losing business to continue the publication longer at the old rate. Very few persons have ordered their papers to be discontinued on account of the increase of the price, whilst thrice their number of new subscribers, and old ones renewing, have expressed their surprise that we did not increase our rates long since in proportion to everything else. We are still behind the times in charges—$5 would be nearer the mark—but we do not wish to be classed among the extortioners and speculators who are ruining the country, and are content, for the present, at the rate of $3 a year for the Press.

The Exemption Bill.—The act amendatory of the Exemption Act, as finally passed, is crowded out till next week.

It repeals the clause in the existing law relative to overseers, but exempts one person on each farm owned by a minor, a person of unsound mind or a *feme sole*, or a person absent in the military or naval service, on which there are twenty or more slaves.

Several provisions are annexed. One requiring the owner of slaves to pay annually into the Treasury $500.

The act also authorizes the President to exempt such persons as in his judgment should be exempted.

It also exempts all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for administration of the laws.

In other respects the act of last session remains in force.

The Greensborough Patriot.—Col. M. S. Sherwood, for the last twenty-five years connected with the Greensborough Patriot, as editor and proprietor, on account of ill health, has disposed of the establishment to Messrs. A. W. Ingold and J. C. Clendinin. While we regret to part with Mr. Sherwood, as co-laborers in the same cause, we wish the new proprietors abundant success.

Maj. Gen. Clingman's brigade, for some time past on duty in South Carolina, has been ordered to Wilmington.

Gen. Pettigrew's brigade has gone to the seat of war in Virginia. Gen. Longstreet's likewise.

The Raleigh *Dailies* arrive at this post office very irregularly.

THE NEWS.

Another great battle has been fought at Fredericksburg, on Saturday last, and, according to Gen. Lee's official report, the enemy were again defeated and driven back across the Rappahannock. It is reported that Gen. Jackson occupied all the fords except Ely's, and had taken 5000 prisoners.

Nothing had been received from the seat of war, officially, since Gen. Lee's despatch.

The Yankee cavalry, a notice of whose raid appears elsewhere, have retreated in the direction of Pamunky river. Their guide has been captured. The railroad will be repaired in a short time. Private dispatches from the army, at Richmond, say our victory is complete.—Gen. Jackson was wounded in the left arm, which has been amputated below the shoulder. He had been removed to a country house some 15 miles distant from the battle field.—Gen. A. P. Hill, was wounded slightly in the calf of the leg, and Gen. Paxton was killed.—Loss heavy on both sides.

☞ The Standard says, North Carolina probably had in the late battle in Virginia the following regiments: The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 34th, 35th 37th, 38th, 44th, 47th, 52d, 54th, 57th Gen. Pettigrew's brigade left Goldsboro' on Friday night last, for the seat of action in Virginia.

We have no particulars as to casualties among the N. C. troops, up to Thursday, except that Capt. David Barrow, of Winston, was wounded in the knee.

We will keep our columns open to the latest hour possible.

THE ARMIES MOVING.

A YANKEE RAID.

BATTLE of CHANCELLERSVILLE.

It appears the enemy, on Tuesday night, the 28th, under cover of a dense fog, succeeded in laying down two of their pontoon bridges, over which they crossed the Rappahannock in force, below Fredericksburg, at the same place they crossed in December last, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. At the time of crossing the 13th Georgia regiment were on picket at the mouth of Deep Run, and a brisk fight ensued, which lasted from daylight until 10 o'clock, at which time the Georgians were relieved by the 6th Louisiana regiment. Our picket force had fallen back from the river to the road running parallel with the Rappahannock.

About the same time the enemy crossed at several points fifteen or twenty miles above Fredericksburg and commenced an advance down the river, by the plankroad from Chancellorsville, ten miles above Fredericksburg.—At this point they were attacked by Mahone's brigade, and after a brief fight they were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss slight.

The Yankees who crossed below Fredericksburg are entrenching. Yesterday the enemy's batteries below town opened fire on our position near Hamilton's Crossing, the present railroad terminus. Our batteries replied and the duel continued until dusk. Reports of the firing were heard in the vicinity of Richmond.

A letter dated 12 m., near Fredericksburg, says no fighting or skirmishing to-day—both sides preparing for a great battle. No demonstration has been made by the enemy in front of Fredericksburg. The town will probably escape shelling. The inhabitants have again evacuated the place.

A few days after the above news was received, an account of a bold and daring Yankee Cavalry raid reaches us, of which the Richmond Dispatch has the following:

FROM VIRGINIA—THE "SITUATION"—A YANKEE RAID.

The city yesterday was in a high state of excitement, which was caused by a number of reports of a Yankee raid made on a scale which has heretofore been unapproached by them. In the afternoon several thousand persons were congregated at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, anxiously awaiting the news expected to arrive by the train. The train, however, was destined not to arrive. The rumors which circulated yesterday might be extended in the sensation style to several columns; but, reduced to the absolute facts of the case, may be stated as follows:

Yesterday the Yankees entered Columbia, Fluvanna county, Va., and destroyed the canal banks there.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a force of Federals was within eight miles of Farmville, with the intention of destroying the High Bridge, on the Southside railroad.

In the morning the Federals entered Ashland with a large force of cavalry and artillery, and, it is stated, burnt the town, which consists of a hotel and some twenty or thirty cottages.

In the evening they were reported to be at a station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, eight miles distant from the city. This report is supposed to be correct, though nothing was heard of them afterwards. It is more likely that after the raid at Ashland they turned their attention to the Central Railroad, which last night at 9 o'clock had been torn up near Peak's, about six miles from the city. The party performing this feat is evidently on its way down the Peninsula to secure a safe retreat within their lines. On their way they will meet Gen. Wise's command, and may be overpowered by it and captured.

When the raid on Ashland was consummated, our ambulance train, with 198 sick and 60 wounded, was captured, and it is stated that the cars were burnt after the prisoners were paroled.

A gentleman who arrived here last night states that a body of Yankees, numbering 15,000, (an exaggeration doubtless,) were at Deitrick's Store, in Goochland county, yesterday and were taking all the horses and negroes to be found in the neighborhood.

From Gen. Lee's army we learn that on Friday we met the enemy at Chancellorsville, in Spotsylvania county, defeated them and drove them back five miles. Among the killed on our side was Major C. R. Price, of Richmond, Aid to Gen. Stuart. Among the wounded was Col. Harris, of the 16th Mississippi. It was stated that yesterday there was heavy fighting along the lines, but, as the telegraph lines were down, and there was no railroad communication, of course the report is not to be relied on.

The Central train last night, at 7½ o'clock, brought down 59 prisoners [illegible] has now troops [illegible] within [illegible] defend is from [illegible] the [illegible] described, and enough [illegible] the [illegible] makers. Last night [illegible] the [illegible] square, several regiments of citizens [illegible] formed in accordance with the general [illegible] to lend a hand in protecting [illegible] and [illegible] the invaders, should they attempt to come in the city.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

LATER.

At a late hour last night we learned some official intelligence, that relieves this raid of some of its disagreeable features. It is stated that a portion of the expedition in attempting to carry into effect their intentions upon the James river canal, were met by the cavalry of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who, by a forced march, succeeded in reaching the point at exactly the right time. The Yankees were completely routed, and about forty of their number taken prisoners.

The Yankee cavalry have cleared out in the direction of Pamunky River. The railroads will be repaired in a short time.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

Alsop's Crossing, May 2, 1863.

At 7½ this morning the roar of artillery from above, apparently at or behind Bank's ford, was echoed from batteries on the river near Hamilton's Crossing. Before going to the latter place and listening to "the music of its roar on both sides of me, let me give you yesterday's news. I learned that the heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon occurred about 7 miles above Fredericksburg on the Plank road. There was little fighting beyond skirmishing, the enemy keeping close in the woods. The results I may gather this morning. The fighting Wednesday I hear was done mainly by the 5th and 6th Louisiana, and the 13th Georgia. It was Lt. Col. Hanley, of the 6th, who was taken prisoner, with 87 of his regiment killed, wounded and missing.

They attacked the enemy near Pratt's house. The 5th Louisiana held the river road opposite Bernard's. An officer told me he thought there were 7,000 Yankees on this side on the bank of the river, who are making earthworks, and had two cannon at least across. On Thursday some half dozen of the 9th Louisiana were killed by the premature explosion of one of our own shells.

A wounded soldier who left the fight early yesterday afternoon tells me that Anderson's division engaged the enemy and drove them back. A prisoner told him only one corps had come over. I hear since that four are on this side. The enemy were easily driven back at first, but being reinforced by a division of regulars, they fought better, but were driven three miles. Rhodes's men reinforced Anderson's. It was not a general fight. The woods are extensive and there is little cleared land. It occurred near a wooden church, where the river road enters the Plank road, about seven miles above Fredericksburg. The enemy seem disposed to come in behind Marye's hill this time.

10½ A. M.—Gen. Early opened on the Yankee batteries on this side and across the river.—The artillery duel was severe for some time. One artilleryman on our side, a Virginian, had his leg shot off, and three others were wounded. The enemy first moved down the river. After the heavy fire above had continued some time, the enemy turned and moved large forces at double-quick up the river, and withdrew nearly all their pickets, leaving one only in 40 yards. Before that they were thick and close almost as in line of battle. From above I hear Lee drove the enemy five miles. Wilcox's brigade left Banks's ford and were sent out as skirmishers, but could not catch up with the Yankees, who were demoralized and retreated rapidly beyond Decker's, two miles below Chancellorsville. At midnight they returned to Banks's ford, where the enemy had appeared to be preparing to cross on pontoon bridges. The Yankees crossed at United States ford.

11 A. M.—A courier, just arrived, reports that Jackson has got between the Yankees and the river. Lee and Jackson were both on the field all night. About 100 prisoners were at headquarters last night. Jackson's old division was on the right and Anderson's on the left. Yankee double-quicking on the other side of the river can't save those on this.

For the information of those not familiar with the country around Fredericksburg we give the following relative to places and distances:

Chancellorsville contains but a single house, a large brick one, formerly a hotel, but more latterly occupied as a boarding school. It is ten miles Northwest of Fredericksburg. Wilderness is five miles beyond Chancellorsville. The United States ford is on the Rappahannock, eight miles above Fredericksburg. Two miles above this is the mouth of the Rapidan. Ely's ford, on the Rapidan, is four miles above its mouth. Germana is five miles above Ely's.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Richmond, May 4, 12 o'clock. The following despatch from Gen. Lee has just been received here:

Milford Depot, Caroline Co., Va.,
May 4, 1863.

To President Davis:—Yesterday Lt Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him from all his positions, from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's Divisions.

This morning the battle was renewed.—He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating.

Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory.

I regret to state that Gen. Paxton was killed; Gen. Jackson was severely, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill, slightly wounded.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

AN ATTACK AT GRAND GULF—HEAVY BOMBARDMENT—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Richmond, April 30.—Official dispatches from Jackson, 29th. To Gen. S. Cooper.—Six gunboats averaging ten guns each opened a terrific fire upon our batteries at Grand Gulf at 7 a. m. and continued without intermission for six hours and a half, when they withdrew, several boats apparently damaged, and one disabled [illegible]. Our loss is three killed, including Col. Wade, Gen. Bowen's chief of artillery, and [illegible] wounded. [illegible] and we are expecting a renewal of the attack tomorrow. Transports loaded with troops [illegible] in sight but inactive.

[Signed] J. C. Pemberton, Lt. Gen. Com.

FROM KENTUCKY.

[illegible], May 4.—A heavy force of Federals crossed the Cumberland at Celena, [illegible] Kentucky, and under cover of their artillery and attacked Col. Hamilton's forces, who [being] inferior in numbers fell back to the hills [where] they made a stand, and after several [hours] hard fighting, repulsed the enemy, killing [seven] and wounding nineteen. Our loss, two killed and three wounded. The Yankees retreated through Celena and burned the place. Col. Hamilton pursued them to Tompkinsville, Kentucky, and destroyed most of that town, and being without artillery he fell back.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FORREST CAPTURES A SMALL ARMY—MOST BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF THE WAR.

Chattanooga, May 4.—Special to Rebel of the 4th, from Rome, Ga., dated 4th, via Dalton, says Gen. Forrest accomplished the most brilliant feat of the war yesterday. He captured Col. Strait's entire command consisting of sixteen hundred infantry. He pursued them from Courtland, Ala., and captured them two miles from the Georgia line and twenty miles from Rome, after fighting incessantly for five days and nights. Gen. Forrest's loss was ten men killed and forty wounded. His reception in Rome yesterday was a triumphant ovation. A salute of twelve guns was fired, and the ladies welcomed him with smiles and tears of gratitude.

SUCCESS IN NORTHWESTERN VA.

Richmond, May 1.—By way of Staunton we get some good news from Northwestern Va. The Staunton Vindicator has received the following dispatch from Col Imboden:

"Headq'rs N. W. Va. Brigade, Beverly, April 24.—I attacked the enemy in a strong position, on the heights in the rear of Beverly to-day, and defeated and drove him from the town after a stubborn resistance of three hours; pursued him till dark on the Phillippa road—renew the pursuit in the morning. He burnt a considerable part of the town and destroyed his stores, which were very considerable, commissaries alone over $40,000.

I captured new army wagons, 30 fine horses and mules, 34 new Enfield rifles, a number of good tents, a quantity of grain, a bogus militia major and a number of prisoners—list not made up yet. I learn that I will procure over 1000 head of cattle in this and Barbour County and large quantities of bacon.

Casualties, a few badly wounded on our side, none killed. Enemy's loss unknown.

J. D. Imboden.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Jackson, Miss., May 1.—Snyder's Bluff was shelled furiously for several hours on yesterday but unsuccessfully. Our works were uninjured. Only two or three wounded on our side.

There has been a skirmish at Patterson, Mo. The Federals lost eleven in killed, and the town burned before the Yankees evacuated the place. Gen. McNeil of the Palmyra massacre notoriety, is reported to have been captured.

An order has been received at Nashville that the entire population, ladies included, must take the oath or be sent south.

Tuscumbia is reported captured by the Yankees.

Heavy Fight at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 1.—The enemy advanced and fighting began at Grand Gulf this morning at 1 o'clock. The fight lasted till four in the afternoon, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. The battle was resumed at 5 o'clock. The enemy took Wade's Virginia Battery, which was retaken this evening. The enemy was finally driven one mile from the battle field. Firing has ceased. The loss was heavy on both sides.

From Alexandria, La.—Natchez, Miss., May 1.—A gentleman who left Alexandria on Wednesday morning, reports that Gen. Moulin with 150 Cavalry, had gained the enemy's rear and captured and destroyed 125 wagons belonging to the enemy's advance train.

Fight near Winchester.—Richmond, May 1.—There was a spirited engagement on Wednesday, a few miles this side of Winchester, between a portion of the hostile forces in that neighborhood, in which the Yankees were driven from the field, leaving eight dead and a considerable number wounded, in our hands, besides arms, ammunition, &c.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Jackson, May 2.—A special to the Appeal gives news from the Chicago Times of the 28th ult. At Indianapolis, Gen. Haskell has issued an order declaring that editors of Newspapers, or other persons endeavoring to bring the Government's war policy into disrepute, will violate Gen. Burnside's death order, and will be treated accordingly.

Six hundred infantry and seven hundred cavalry have gone into [illegible] county to make arrests.

Gen. Jeff Thompson, with 3,500 men attacked Cape Girardeau, but withdrew with a loss of fifty killed. The Federal loss is small—McNeill commanding.

From the North.—Richmond, April 28. Dispatches from Gen. McNeil, at Cape Girardeau on the 25th, say that he repulsed the rebels, 8000 strong, under Gen. Price, at that place.

Advices from New Orleans give a glorious yankee account of Banks' success. Gen. Grove has captured the celebrated Salt Mines and destroyed the works. 1000 rebels had been captured and more were being taken.

Gen. Blunt, commanding the Department of Kansas, has issued an order directing that Guerillas when captured be shot or hanged without delay.

The 7th and 8th N. Y. regiments arrived at New York from the army of the Potomac, their term of enlistment having expired. They will be mustered out of service.

The Canadian Premier stated recently that the government would accept 100,000 volunteers and supply them with arms.

The Florida has captured the Lapwing vessel and cargo valued at [illegible]—insured in Boston.

The Polish [illegible] great vigor. The Czar [illegible] to all Poles [illegible].

Richmond, May 2.—[illegible] dates to the 1st have been received here.

A rebel force has appeared at Morganton, Va., near the Pennsylvania line. It is creating a [illegible] border, from [illegible].

The [illegible] has been [illegible], at which place [illegible].

Wheeling papers [illegible] that [illegible] Wheeling [illegible].

The Steamship [illegible] which left Liverpool [illegible] hundred and [illegible], was [illegible] in a dense fog and only [illegible].

THE CAROLINIAN AND GREENSBORO PATRIOT—SOUND THE TOCSIN, RALLY THE BRAVE AND THE FREE.
ORGANS OF THE MERCURY.—SOUND THE ALARM, RALLY THE BRAVE AND THE FREE.
WINSTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

ORDINANCES
AND REGULATIONS OF THE TOWN OF WINSTON.

Sec. 1st. *Be it Ordained by the Commissioners for the town of Winston, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That no person shall carry on the business of a Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Commissioners, and paying for the same the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 2nd. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further ordained,* That any person or persons who shall engage in the business of a Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Commissioners, shall forfeit and pay for each offence one dollar.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall engage in the business of a Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, shall, if a free person, forfeit and pay not less than fifteen lashes.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall engage in the business of a Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, shall, if a slave, forfeit and pay not less than thirty-nine lashes.

Sec. 6th. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall sell or expose for sale, any spirituous liquors, or any mixture containing spirituous liquors, in any Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, shall forfeit and pay for each offence five dollars.

Sec. 7th. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall engage in the business of a Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, shall, if a free person, forfeit and pay for each offence five dollars.

Sec. 8th. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall engage in the business of a Cook, Coffee House, Lager Beer Saloon, Eating House or Restaurant, within the corporate limits of said Town, shall, if a slave, forfeit and pay not less than twenty lashes.

Sec. 9th. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall be found on the streets, side-walks or lots of Winston, in such a drunken condition as to be unable to take care of himself, shall be committed until he becomes sober, and shall be fined five dollars.

Sec. 10th. *Be it further ordained,* That any citizen of Winston, or owner of a lot therein, who shall obstruct or enter to be obstructed by a log or other rubbish, the sidewalks or gutters along the two main streets, or the cross streets on either side of the public square between said main streets, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 11th. *Be it further ordained,* That any free negro or slave, who shall be guilty of whooping, hallooing or making any clamorous noise, or singing or speaking aloud any indecent song or language, or of any indecent or insolent conduct within the corporate limits of said town—if a free negro, shall forfeit and pay five dollars, and if a slave, shall receive not more than thirty-nine lashes.

Sec. 12. *Be it further ordained,* That any slave who shall buy, sell, keep keno or have any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of said town, without the previous consent of his owner or manager, shall, for the first offence, receive ten lashes; and for every other offence thirty-nine lashes.

Sec. 13. *Be it further ordained,* That any slave who shall be found within the corporate limits of the town of Winston after the hour of nine o'clock at night, without a written pass from his master or employer of said slave shall be liable for all cost that may accrue thereon.

Sec. 14th. *Be it further ordained,* That the Mayor shall appoint a Committee of Three, whose duty it shall be to examine all the buildings within the corporate limits of Winston; and report if they be safe, or otherwise. If said Committee discovers they are not, they shall instruct what alterations shall be made, and any person failing to secure their buildings against fire, as instructed by the Committee, shall be fined one dollar for every day neglecting such repairs.

Sec. 15th. *Be it further ordained,* That the Mayor shall, by public advertisement, give notice of the time required for listing the taxable property within the town corporation, specifying the articles subject to taxation, and the tax to be paid on the same; and any person failing to list such taxable property, within twenty days after such advertisement, shall be subject to a double tax.

Sec. 16th. *Be it further ordained,* That all the taxes, the penalties, fines and forfeitures imposed by the ordinances and regulations of said town, if incurred by a minor, shall, together with the costs, be payable and recoverable from the parent, guardian or master of such minor.

Sec. 17th. *Be it further ordained,* That all the taxes, penalties, fines and forfeitures, imposed by the ordinances and regulations of and for the town of Winston, shall be sued for in the name of the "Commissioners of the town of Winston," and when collected, shall be paid to the Treasurer of said corporation: Provided, however, that after conviction and judgment therefor, the Mayor shall have power to remit the judgment to a sum not less than one dollar.

Sec. 18th. *Be it further ordained,* That all the printed Ordinances of said town heretofore adopted, and now in force, be included in the foregoing Ordinance, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. *Be it further Ordained,* That the foregoing ordinances and regulations shall be in force from and after the 10th day of May, 1863.

Magistrate of Forsyth.

PLEASE meet at the Court House on on Saturday, the 9th day of May, on business of vital importance to the citizens of Salem.

A full attendance is most especially requested.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., April 20th, 1863. 6t

Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Shaffner, deceased, late of Forsyth county, N. C., were granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of April, 1863, by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SHAFFNER, Adm'r.
April 20, 1863. 6t

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of "MURRAY & HAYWOOD," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern will please come forward and make payment without delay, as the business must be settled by the first of June next.

J. M. MURRAY,
E. HAYWOOD.

Greensboro, N. C., April 25, 1863. 3t-pd.

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD FARMING WAGON, in good order, for sale by

W. F. HOGE.

April 6, 1863. 1t

Wanted

A GOOD FANT CARPENTER to build a house. Apply to

DAVIDSON & WOOD.

Greensboro, N. C., April 25, 1863. 3t

Four Wanted.

The Commissioners of Forsyth county will meet at the Court House in Salem, on Saturday, April 25, 1863, for the purpose of appointing four Justices of the Peace for said county.

A. A. VOGLER, Sheriff.

Salem, April 20, 1863. 3t

Common School Commissioners, FOR 1863.

The Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 2nd Monday in April, 1863, it being the 13th day of said month, and after the following appointments of Commissioners for the ensuing year, to wit: Jesse Reynolds, Dr. Wm. Lash, Dr. Jno. Shaffner, Jno. Miller, Jno. Vogler, Jno. Boner, Jno. Hauser, Jno. Hege, Jno. Fulton, Jno. Hall

Poetry.

Wounded and Slain.

The post has arrived, and most quickly is sought
The news from the war, which the papers contain;
They tell us "another great battle's been fought
And thousands again have been wounded and slain."

'Tis said that another great victory's won,
The foe has been humbled and vanquished again!
But dreadful, alas! is the work that is done,
For many are wounded and many are slain!

There comes an old father, with care in the face,
To hear the sad news, while he leans on his cane,
That the name of the son of his age has a place
In the long and sad list of the "wounded and slain."

"O! tell me," a fond, anxious mother exclaims,
"Does that list the name of poor Willie contain?"
"Ah! yes," it is true, "that is one of the names!—
Your Willie is wounded—your Willie is slain!"

There comes a fair boy through the wind and the sleet,
To learn who was killed on the dark, bloody plain;
And homeward he hurries, with cold shoeless feet
To tell his poor mother that "father is slain."

Oh! God, shall this red tide of war never cease?
Will thou not hear the cries of the poor that complain?
Oh! span these dark clouds with the rainbow of peace—
We're weary of bearing of "wounded and slain!"

HUMOROUS.

Amusing Anecdote—Daniel Webster had an anecdote of old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buckskin breeches in cold weather. One Sunday morning in autumn Father Searl brought his breeches down from the garret; but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in there. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the scriptures to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit, slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, but he explained the matter by saying: *"Brethren, don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches!"* Webster always told it with great glee to the ministers.

A Spirited Girl.—The following anecdote, concerning one of the daughters of Winchester, is authentic beyond doubt and worthy of being put upon record. One day during the hard winter just past, a Miss Arnold applied to the brute Milroy for a permit to purchase forage for her cow, whose milk was an item of no little importance to the subsistence of her father's family during the reign of that monster. "Are you loyal?" asked the General. "Yes," she replied. He began to write the permit. "To the United States or Confederate States?" "To the Confederacy, *of course*," she replied. "Then I shall give you no permit. This infamous rebellion must be crushed." "Well," said she, *"if you can crush it by starving John Arnold's old cow do it, and be drot to you."*

Value of an Explanation—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying "send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—"

The other in high dudgeon at the presumed insult replied.

"I have not got one, and if I had—"

On which weighty cause they went to war for many years After a satiety of glories and miseries they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying—send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—?"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue one with a black tail, or else some other color." "But," retorted he, "what could you mean by saying, "I have not got one and if I had—?"

"Why of course, if I had, I should have sent it." An explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

The landlord of a hotel entered in an angry mood the sleeping apartment of a boarder, and said—

"Now, sir, I want you to pay your bill, and you must. I've asked you for it often enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it!"

"Good!" said the lodger, "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

"So you are going to teach school," said a young lady to her old maiden aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children."

"I should prefer that life myself," was the quiet reply, but—where is the widower?"

"Jenks," hearing that his sweetheart was weighed on a pair of grocer's scales the other day, suggested that she was perhaps "weighed in the balance and found wanting." "Yes, was the reply—but not wanting you."

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Flour Wanted.

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families.

E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.

Salem, March 13, 1863. 35-tf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARent to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellowmen, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless *the crime of speculating on the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit. Also all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath before a Justice of the Peace may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in *transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of the Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 17, 1863. 50-2t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; is is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C, April 1st, 1863.

J. J. Balnes, Servant Norcutt Cherry, care of Gen. L. Dancey, Mrs. Anna Essix, Miss M. E Franklin, Lieut. Enoch Heryer, Augustus Hege, Leander Hill, Miss Delphina Idol, John K. Knott, Miss Mary Leinbach, " Mary Jane Martin, Miss Susan Mickle, 2, " Sallie McCoin, John W. Newman, Mrs. Mary Jane Nott, " Anna Nelson, Wiley Nifong, Wm. S. Pettigrew, Miss Caroline Sparks, Mrs. John W. Stewart Miss Nancy Snow, W. H. Spees, Ephraim T. Umbarger Martin Zimen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,

A large fine Family Bible,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c.. &c.

For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	3 00
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS;

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863,

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

Head Q'rters, Camp of Instruction, Raleigh, March 23, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 804.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. Pearce, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J. Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.

March 27th, 1863 46-6t.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors here not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'a Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Garnishments,	Apprentice Indent.,
Writs,	Appearance Bonds,
Subpoenas,	Notes of Hand,
Witness Tickets,	Land Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Fi. Fa.
Marriage License.	Ven Ex.
	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severe members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Bes Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE,

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY

Miss S. A. Rumph,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7. Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, of S. C., Judge Mayo, of Alabama, &c.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Bore, Clarified Lamp Burners and Medicines, Spectacles, Soap, &c.

may be had at BROWN'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-3w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire as this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES	WHITE FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,268 121	3,448	10,837
Alexander	3,998 17	811	4,826
Anson	8,208 138	6,954	15,300
Alleghany	2,357 27	382	2,766
Ashe	7,433 142	391	7,966
Beaufort	8,172 729	5,978	14,879
Bertie	5,348 970	6,196	12,514
Bladen	6,838 436	5,267	12,541
Brunswick	4,515 369	3,631	8,515
Buncombe	10,983 100	1,193	12,276
Burke	6,047 319	2,271	8,637
Cabarrus	7,409 104	3,039	10,552
Caldwell	6,297 114	1,089	7,500
Camden	2,040 276	2,127	4,443
Carteret	6,064 152	1,969	8,185
Caswell	6,551 279	3,269	10,099
Catawba	9,009 28	1,094	10,131
Chatham	12,556 594	4,959	18,109
Cherokee	3,609 33	419	4,061
Chowan	2,078 151	3,713	5,942
Clevesland	10,103 109	2,134	12,346
Columbus	5,779 355	2,469	8,603
Craven	8,795 1,288	6,190	16,273
Cumberland	9,661 978	5,820	16,459
Currituck	4,671 291	2,524	7,486
Davidson	13,376 147	3,078	16,601
Davie	3,001 101	2,302	5,404
Duplin	4,288 374	716	15,378
Edgecombe	5,950 389	10,109	17,178
Forsyth	10,716 211	1,764	12,691
Franklin	6,490 551	7,079	14,120
Gaston	7,009 109	2,199	9,317
Gates	4,180 359	3,902	8,441
Granville	11,199 1,131	11,026	23,356
Greene	2,626 152	2,247	7,025
Guilford	15,738 693	3,635	20,066
Halifax	6,449 2,409	10,340	19,198
Harnett	5,351 104	2,258	8,013
Haywood	5,488	313	5,801
Henderson	2,987 85	1,339	10,448
Hertford	3,948 1,111	4,445	9,504
Hyde	4,092 259	2,793	7,794
Iredell	11,141 99	4,177	15,347
Jackson	5,241 6	281	5,528
Johnston	10,548 183	4,615	15,347
Jones	2,210 107	3,413	5,730
Lenoir	4,903 177	3,131	10,211
Lincoln	6,000 80	2,115	8,195
Macon	5,370 115	519	6004
Madison	5,693 9	213	5,903
Martin	5,435 451	4,363	10,249
McDowell	5,543 213	1,305	7,139
Mecklenburg	10,543 399	6,341	17,274
Montgomery	5,781 45	1,262	7,049
Moore	6,735 134	3,516	11,447
Nash	6,319 488	6,231	11,038
New Hanover	10,817 765	10,139	21,718
Northampton	5,913 656	6,962	13,531
Onslow	5,108 153	2,289	7,550
Orange	11,318 532	5,105	16,949
Pasquotank	4,473 1,484	2,983	8,940
Perquimans	3,057 392	3,870	7,319
Person	6,798 318	5,196	11,321
Pitt	7,480 127	8,473	16,080
Polk	3,317 109	620	4,043
Randolph	14,768 380	2,645	16,793
Richmond	5,211 345	5,453	11,009
Robeson	8,584 1,450	5,456	14,490
Rockingham	10,021 407	6,318	16,746
Rowan	10,522 135	3,929	14,586
Rutherford	9,060 129	2,251	11,573
Sampson	9,106 489	7,028	16,623
Stanly	6,590 48	1,169	7,801
Stokes	7,847 86	2,469	10,402
Surry	8,949 194	1,246	10,379
Tyrrell	3,203 143	1,597	4,943
Union	9,903 88	2,968	12,959
Wake	16,470 1,499	10,739	28,707
Warren	4,923 405	10,401	15,726
Washington	3,596 205	2,465	6,257
Watauga	4,771 93	104	4,968
Wayne	8,721 734	5,451	14,906
Wilkes	13,260 261	1,608	14,749
Wilson	5,944 220	3,406	9,750
Yadkin	9,110 168	1,433	10,711
Yancey	8,229 64	363	8,656
	631,489 30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly — cents per quarter, or — cent for each number.

3 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, same as above.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, October 17th, 1862.

General Order, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862.

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be corroborated by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that the Magistrate is authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be entitled payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of the appointment and the sufficiency of his bond. Any claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A county of any soldier, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons who may have come into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor Vance:

S. G. HARRIS,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862.

☞ All papers in the State please copy the above, and forward copies of paper containing it to W. A. G. Office.

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
R. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William K Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon,
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Mannerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, Ira J Gatrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiers, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, H Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow.
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, R S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
R L Gardenshire, —— Ballenk,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm S Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert E P Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chamblin, Allen R Boteler,
John Tyler, John Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Alfred C Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union acceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 89
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	88 to 55
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 64,170.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 30 ayes to 10 noes, and of which to be ratified by the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	90 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 23, '61	83 to 2
Mississippi,	April 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	May 1, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 29, '61	62 to 39
Arkansas,	May 15, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 21, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,	May 31, '61	Unanimous.

FILE OINTMENT.

[illegible] have used it in their families for [illegible] who have used it in the army [illegible] have found it to be all that is [illegible] to do, will say that we [illegible] it.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, April 24th, 1863. 49-3m-pd